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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

DATA ON USSR LIGHT INDUSTRY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1953

Comment: This report presents information from Soviet news-
papers on the fulfillment of light industry plans, particularly for
the textile industry and the leather and footwear industry. It also
notes the above-plan pledges made by certain plants and factories and
the completed and proposed mechanization of others.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.⁷

Cotton-Ginning Industry

During the first 10 days of March 1953, the Kirovabad Ginnery in the Azer-
baydzhan SSR shipped to textile enterprises of the country nearly 400 quintals
of cotton fiber above plan.⁽¹⁾

In January 1953, the Andizhan Ginnery No 1 in the Uzbek SSR fulfilled the
production plan for fiber 101 percent and for linters 107.8 percent.⁽²⁾ In 1952,
the Andizhan Ginnery No 3 produced nearly 1,800 metric tons of cotton fiber above
plan. In January 1953, the plant fulfilled the fiber production plan 111 percent.

In January 1953, the Tashkent Ginnery imeni Akhunbayev in the Uzbek SSR ful-
filled the production plan for fiber 108.2 percent and for linters 176 percent.⁽³⁾
By 25 March 1953, the Tashkent Ginnery had fulfilled the quarterly plan and had
pledged to produce by the end of March more than 600 metric tons of cotton fiber
and 100 metric tons of linters above plan.⁽⁴⁾

In February 1953, the Uch-Kurgan Ginnery in the Uzbek SSR produced more than
500 metric tons of cotton fiber above plan.⁽⁵⁾

Textile Industry

1. Cotton

The Bol'shevichka Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR has pledged to pro-
duce 60,000 meters of gray goods above plan by 1 May 1953.⁽⁶⁾ During the first
2 months of 1953, the Zasulauka Manufaktura Textile Combine in the Latvian SSR

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pledged to produce 20,000 meters of fabrics above plan. By the end of January, the combine had already produced 17,000 meters above plan.(7) The Zasuiauka Manufaktura textile Combine has pledged to fulfill the production plan for the first 4 months of 1953 by 25 April and to produce by the end of April 60,000 meters of fabrics and 3 metric tons of yarn above plan.(8)

From 1940 to 1952, cotton fabrics production in the Georgian SSR increased by 12 million meters.(9)

In 1952, gross production of the Leninakan Textile Combine in the Armenian SSR increased 11 times as compared with 1928.(10) In 1952, the textile combine produced 7,966 tonnonomers of yarn and 1,451,000 meters of dyed fabrics above plan. In 1953, the combine is to increase production 10 percent as compared with 1952 and produce 2,000 tonnonomers of yarn and 200,000 meters of gray goods above plan.(11) As of 30 March 1953, the Leninakan Textile Combine had produced 60,000 meters of fabrics above plan in 1953.(12)

In 1952, cotton fabrics production in the RSFSR increased 7 percent as compared with 1951.(13) In 1952, the Barnaul Mixed-Yarn Combine in Altayskiy Kray produced 15 million meters more fabrics than in 1950.(14)

As of 26 February 1953, average daily production at the Krasnovolzhskiy Cotton Combine in Ivanovskaya Oblast was increasing as compared with the fourth quarter 1952 at the following rate: spinning 1,000 kilograms of yarn, weaving 7,200 meters of fabrics, and finishing 20,000 meters of fabrics.(15)

As of 20 March 1953, the Glukhovo Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast had already produced 1.5 metric tons of yarn, 70,000 meters of gray goods, 40,000 meters of finished fabrics, and 4 metric tons of spun yarn for thread above the March plan.(16)

As a result of newly applied measures for increasing production economy, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine imeni F. Ye. Dzerzhinskiy in Moscow should produce in 1953 nearly 300,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(17) In January 1953, the spinning mill of the combine produced 600 kilograms of yarn above plan, an amount sufficient to produce 6,000 meters of fabrics. The weaving mill produced 95,000 meters of plain cotton fabrics and the finishing mill produced 82,000 meters of finished fabrics above the January plan. During the month, the finishing mill organized production of staple-fiber "polotno" /heavy cloth used for table, bed, and other linens/ and produced 21,000 meters of this fabric above the January plan.(18) By 22 February 1953, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine had already produced 44,000 meters of gray goods and 51,000 meters of finished fabrics above the February plan.(19)

In 1953, the Orekhovo Cotton Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce 700,000 meters of gray goods, 150,000 spools of thread, and one million meters of finished fabrics above plan. The First Weaving Mill of the combine has pledged to produce 200,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(20) During the first 10 days of March 1953, the Orekhovo Cotton Combine produced more than 30,000 meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan.(21) During the first 17 days of March, the combine produced 52,000 meters of fabrics above plan. On 17 March, the combine produced 15,000 meters more gray goods than on 16 March.(22)

The new Kamyshin Cotton Combine in Stalingradskaya Oblast is to produce enough fabrics in one day to make nearly 150,000 dresses and suits.(23)

As a result of increasing loom speeds at the Sobinka Mill imeni Lakin in Vladimirskaia Oblast, daily production of sateens No 121 and No 125 has increased by 624 meters above plan. A reduction in machine idle time has made possible a daily production increase of 222 meters. Application of the unit-repair

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method is largely responsible for the reduction in machine idle time and has increased the annual production of the mill by 22,000 meters of fabrics.(24) In January 1953, each loom at the Weaving Mill imeni Volodarskiy in Vladimirska Oblast produced approximately 4.76 meters of fabrics per hour as compared with the norm of 4.55 meters. In spite of the increased speeds necessary for this production, thread breakage was cut almost in half. During January and the first few days of February, the enterprise produced daily 2,000 to 3,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(25)

In January 1953, the Tashkent Textile Combine imeni Stalin in the Uzbek SSR produced more than 200,000 meters of finished fabrics, nearly 30,000 meters of gray goods, and 25 metric tons of yarn above plan.(2) During the first 20 days of March 1953, the Tashkent Combine produced 70,000 meters of gray goods, more than 100,000 spools of thread, and several tons of yarn above plan. As of 23 March, the Second Spinning Mill of the combine had produced 46,000 meters of gray goods and 8 metric tons of yarn above the March plan.(26)

In 1953, the Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy in the Turkmen SSR has pledged to produce 48 metric tons of yarn and 440,000 meters of fabrics above plan.(27)

2. Wool

In 1953, the Keyla Wool Fabric Mill in Tellin, Estonian SSR, has pledged to fulfill the plan by 28 December and to produce 6,000 meters of fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(28) As of 21 March 1953, the Keyla Mill had produced 600 meters of fabrics above plan.(29)

In 1953, the Minsk Fine-Wool-Fabric Combine in the Belorussian SSR has pledged to produce 40,000 meters of finished fabrics, 45,000 meters of unfinished fabrics, and 32,000 kilograms of yarn above plan.(30)

From 1940 to 1952, wool fabrics production in the Georgian SSR increased by 1,325,000 meters.(9)

In 1952, the Krasnokholmsk Worsted Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast produced nearly half a million meters of wool fabrics above plan, 80,000 meters of which were produced from economized raw materials.(31) The Krasnokholmsk Combine has pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 22 December and, as a result of increased production economy, to produce not less than 5,000 kilograms of spun yarn, 20,000 meters of unfinished fabrics, and 20,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan by the end of the year.(32) By 1955, the combine is to have increased production 23 percent as compared with 1952.(33)

3. Silk

From 1940 to 1952, silk fabrics production in the Georgian SSR increased by more than 6 million meters.(9)

In 1952, silk fabrics production in the RSFSR increased 21 percent as compared with 1951.(13) In 1952, the Chkalov Silk-Weaving Combine in Chkalovskaya Oblast produced more than 250,000 meters of silk fabrics above plan.(34) During the first quarter of 1953, the Silk-Weaving Combine imeni Shcherbakov in Moscow has pledged to produce 122,000 meters of unfinished fabrics and 72,000 meters of finished fabrics above plan.(35)

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4. Other Textiles

In 1952, textile workers of Ivanovskaya Oblast increased production as compared with 1951 by 40 million meters. During the first quarter of 1953, the Ivanovskaya Oblast textile mills produced almost 2.5 million meters of prime-quality fabrics above plan.(36) The Pushkino Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Krasnaya Armiya in Moskovskaya Oblast has pledged to produce 175,000 meters of fabrics above the 1953 plan.(37)

In 1953, the Spinning Mill of the Stalinabad Textile Combine in the Tadzhik SSR has pledged to produce 30 metric tons of yarn above plan.(38)

From 1948 to 1952, production per worker at the Dzhangi-Dzherskiy Bast Fiber Plant in the Kirgiz SSR has increased from 4,800 kilograms to 7,100 kilograms.(39)

Clothing Industry

On 12 February 1953, the finished products warehouse of the Marat Knitwear Factory in Tallin, Estonian SSR, delivered to republic trade organizations 5,000 knitted garments which had been produced above plan from the beginning of 1953 from economized raw materials.(40)

In 1953, enterprises of Ukrainian light industry are to increase production of articles from silk, wool, and also staple fiber 30 to 50 percent as compared with 1952.(41)

In 1953, nine conveyers are to be put in operation in sewing factories of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR and six in the Kishinev Stocking and Underwear Factory of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR.(42)

Every month, the Sewing Factory imeni Volodarskiy in Leningrad is producing 12,000 more articles than it produced in 1951.(43) As of 27 March, the factory had produced more than 5,000 articles above plan in 1953.(44)

In 1953, the Krasnaya Shveya Factory in Moscow has pledged to fulfill the plan by 24 December and to produce by the end of the year 100,000 pieces of men's, women's, and children's underwear above plan.(45) The Krasnyy Vostok Factory also in Moscow has pledged to produce 125,000 pairs of gloves above the 1953 plan.(45)

Leather and Footwear Industry

In 1953, footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry USSR are to produce more than 20 million pairs of women's, men's, and children's spring and summer footwear.(46)

By 1 May 1953, the Erglis Footwear Factory in Riga, Latvian SSR, has pledged to produce nearly 7,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(47) The Krasnyy Kvadrat Rubber Goods Plant, also in Riga, is organizing production of colored rubber footwear. In 1953, the plant is to produce 100,000 pairs of such footwear.(48)

In 1953, enterprises of Ukrainian light industry are to increase production of Russian leather footwear 58 percent and styled footwear 91 percent as compared with 1952.(41)

In 1953, three conveyers are to be put in operation in footwear enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry Moldavian SSR.(42) By 1955, the Moldavian SSR is to have tripled footwear production as compared with 1950.(49) The Kishinev

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Footwear Factory imeni Sergey Lazo has pledged to produce 8,000 pairs of footwear above plan by 1 May 1953.(49) During March and April 1953, the Kishinev Tannery No 1 has pledged to produce 2,500 kilograms of hard leather goods above plan.(50)

In 1953, footwear, tanning, and sewing enterprises of Leningrad are to increase production 10 percent as compared with 1952.(43) In January 1953, shoemakers of Leningrad produced more than 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(51) During January and February 1953, footwear enterprises of Leningrad produced more than 50,000 pairs of footwear from economized raw materials.(52) Every minute, one above-plan pair of women's slippers or children's boots comes off the conveyor at the Proletarskaya Pobeda Footwear Factory No 2 in Leningrad. In 1953, the factory is to increase production of styled footwear 32 percent as compared with 1952.(43)

In 1953, Moscow footwear enterprises are to produce nearly 14 million pairs of men's sandals and more than 7 million pairs of women's open shoes.(36) During March and April 1953, the Parizhsкая Kommuna Footwear Factory in Moscow has pledged to produce 50,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(53) As of 28 March 1953, the Zarya Svobody Footwear Factory also in Moscow had fulfilled the first-quarter plan and had already produced more than 30,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(36)

In January 1953, the Semipalatinsk Footwear Factory in the Kazakh SSR produced 10,000 pairs of footwear above plan.(54)

In 1952, Uzbek bases of Glavobuv'sbyt (Main Administration of Footwear Sales) returned to the enterprises more than 4,600 pairs of footwear for alteration. Almost 1,500 pairs were returned as substandard. On 7 and 13 January 1953, the Tashkentskaya Oblast Trade Base of Glavobuv'sbyt returned 5,292 pairs of footwear to the Tashkent Footwear Factory No 2 for regrading, 40 percent of which were reduced in grade.(3)

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